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成功の時期(II, 2~3頁)。

19世紀末期から今世紀初頭にかけてのアナーキズム運動の三つの主要な潮流は、著者によれば、厳密なアナーキズムとして、クロボトキンの影響を強くうけたところの、宣伝のみにその活動を限定するグループ——主としてクロボトキンの自由主義の教義を支持する——これとは対照的なアナルコ・サンディカリズム、そしてこの両者とならんで、〈自由意思〉を強調する教義としての相互扶助主義と集産主義とがあるといわれる。そしてこれらの諸潮流が、これらの各国において、それぞれどのような絡み合いをもって発展したか、その特徴をあげながら実に克明に追求している。たとえば、フランスにおいてはアナルコ・サンディカリズムを中心に、イタリアにおいてはバクーニンの影響をうけた労働運動のサンディカリズムへの傾斜、そしてファシズムとの関連について、スペインにおいては、はげしい弾圧に抗してのテロリズム、労働組合とゼネ・ストおよび共産党との関連においてふれている。ロシアにおけるアナーキズムについては、スラヴの伝統としての農村共同体思想——A. ゲルツェンに代

表される——とバクーニン、そしてナロードニキについて、その他の国についてもよく特質が把握されているが、各国別の歴史的叙述が目立ち、さきの五段階を軸とする各国相互のアナーキズム運動の比較や分析が全く欠除している。これはすでに指摘したように、著者の経済学的認識の浅さが、重大な欠陥となつてあらわれているのは否定しえない事実であらう。「エピローグ」はその点でやや有益であるが、この点についていまひとつの章がほしいと思う。

しかしそれにしても、本書を読むことによってわれわれは、いままでアナーキズムについて抱いていた見解を相当程度補正出来ると思うし、啓蒙的な意義はかなり大きいと思う。白井助教授をはじめとする方々の労を高く評価するものであるが、何と云っても、ボルシェヴィズムの本格的研究のためにも本書を土台として、すなわち、アナーキズムの正しい評価の上に立つ、より広はんな視野からする国際的な社会主義運動史の研究が必要とならう。(1968年6~7月、紀伊国屋書店、B 6. 339+372頁、1,500円)——1968. 11. 13. 深更——

飯 田 鼎

The Verification of Economic Theories (reconsidered), Especially with Reference to K. R. Popper

by Shigeo Tomita

This essay aims at exercising the problem of verification, that is, ascertaining the truth of economic theories by experiences. Especially, here is considered K. R. Popper who seems to represent a significant view in the philosophy of science which is of recent development. Particularly, his view that is presented borrowing some positive examples from natural sciences, is examined as to how it could be bridged over to the traditional approach of economic science.

In this attempt, the two existing stands on economics that are in a marked contrast of each other, that is, the English Orthodox School and Marginalism are considered by comparing them to the "three views of knowledge" by Popper. Further, this paper will examine his idea of falsifiability, and come to the conclusion that in spite of Popper's significant criticism of the naive verification by the Orthodox School, the stand of marginalism could not be thoroughly condemned.

An Analysis of Household Supply of Labor in Terms of Principal Earner's Critical Income

by Keiichiro Obi

- (1) The aim of this paper is to clarify the relationship between the participation rates (number of persons gainfully employed/number of persons) and the labor supply schedule in terms of income-hours of leisure preference functions, and to estimate the parameters of the preference function making use of the above mentioned relation.
- (2) Let us take a household whose adult members are consist of a gainfully employed principal earner (husband) and a potential earner (wife). In reality, workers have to

accept the institutionally assigned normal working hours in order to be employed, Therefore, the income-leisure preference function of the household is fully described by the wife's leisure, A , and the income earned, X , i.e.

$$(1) \omega = \omega(X, A)$$

where ω is a utility indicator.

(3) We can find the range of the principal earner's income over which the potential earner accepts work under the condition that both the wage rate, \bar{w} , and the working hours, \bar{h} , are assigned by the employer. Let the principal earner's income be I_2 , which is higher than I_1 , in Fig. 1. Suppose that the wage rate and the assigned working hour are $\tan \theta (= \bar{w})$ and $T\bar{h} (= \bar{h})$ respectively.

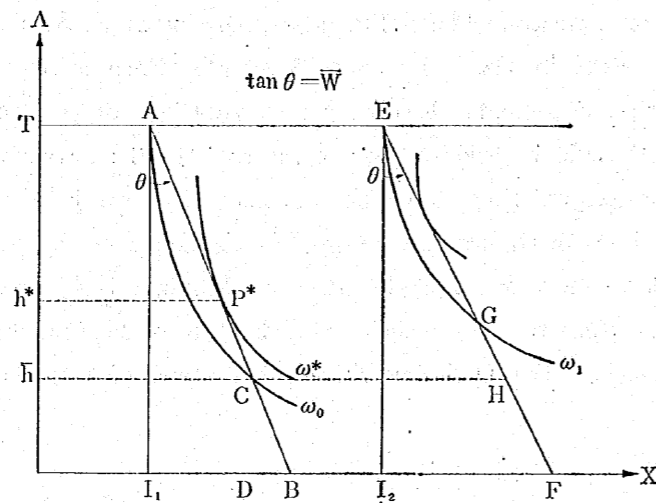


Fig. 1

If the potential earner were to accept this work, the household's position with regard to income and leisure would be shown by point H. At this point the household is obviously worse off than that point E where the potential earner does not work. Hence so long as the principal earner's income is higher than I_1 , the potential earner does not accept employment.

When the principal earner's income is exactly I_1 , the household is indifferent to the choice between acceptance and rejection of that job. Let us call the principal earner's income I_1 the critical level of principal earner's income with regard to that specified employment opportunity, or in short, the principal earner's critical income (PECI), I^* .

As is easily seen from Fig. 1, the PECI varies with changes in the \bar{h} , the \bar{w} , and the shape of the preference function, that is.

$$(2) I^* = I^*(\bar{w}, \bar{h}, \{\alpha\})$$

where the $\{\alpha\}$ stands for the preference parameters implicitly involved in (1).

(4) Let the distribution function of the $\{\alpha\}$ among the households of the same type be

$$(3) f(\alpha).$$

From (2) and (3) we have the distribution function g of the PECI, I^* .

$$(4) g(I^*|\bar{h}, \bar{w}, \bar{\alpha})$$

where $\bar{\alpha}$ stands for a set of the mean values of the preference parameters.

(5) Given \bar{w} and \bar{h} , we have

$$(5) \mu = 1 - \int_{-\infty}^{I^*} g(I^*|\bar{w}, \bar{h}, \bar{\alpha})$$

where the μ stands for the participation rate of the group of the potential earners.

(6) Making use of the observations on μ , \bar{w} , and \bar{h} , we are to try to determine the expectations of the parameters of the preference function, $\bar{\alpha}$, and its distribution function, f .

The Allocation Problem of Durable Goods in the Theory of Optimal Growth

by Takahiro Miyao

It seems that from their physical nature goods-in-general can definitely be divided into two categories; durable goods and perishable goods. The truth is however that goods-in-general can potentially be used both *durably* and *perishably* and the optimal use is realized as a result of rational choice. It also appears that from their inherent nature durable goods can be divided into two parts; durable consumption goods and durable capital goods. But the truth is also that the services of durable goods (durably-used-goods) can in general be allocated into both *use for consumption* and *use for production* and the most profitable use is chosen under the given circumstances.

As soon as we re-consider the theory of optimal economic growth in the light of this general view about goods and services, the problem of choice arises at two stages;

(i) The planning authority must decide what proportion of total volume of currently produced goods to use *durably* and what proportion to use *perishably*.

(ii) It must also decide what proportion of total services of durably-used-goods to allocate into *use for consumption* and what proportion into *use for production*.

Further, we may introduce the external effect or the interdependent effect between the uses into which the services of durable goods are allocated.

These enable us to handle such problems as durable consumption goods, leisure, public goods, external (dis-)economies, etc, without heavy qualification of the neo-classical approach to optimal growth theory.